VOLUME XLII--NUMBER 50.

Go to the World's Fair on the Daily Intelligencer Plan.

A QUEER DOCTRINE

Regarding the Rights of the Majority in the Senate

LAID DOWN BY SENATOR BUTLER.

In Effect It is that the Minority Should Dictate.

DEBATE ON THE PROPOSED RULE

Drags Along Until It is Stopped by the Withdrawal of the Motion-An Interesting Colloquy Between Senators Hill and Butler-Some Sharp Personalities and Lots of Fun for

the Galleries-Mr. Butler is Called Down for "Bar Room" Talk, but Gracefully Gets Out of It-The End

Not in Sight.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.-When the senate this morning entered upon the third division of the legislative day of Tuesday, at the expiration of the recess at 10 o'clock this morning, less than a dozen senators were present, Exactly half an hour was consumed in securing a quorum.

The New York and New Jersey bridge bill was laid before the senate and referred to the committee on com-

A report from the finance committee was presented and read containing the communication from the treasury department in response to a resolution calling for information as to the probability of a deficiency in the revenues of the government. The committees shows a deficit for the first three months of the present fiscal year to be over shows a deficit for the first three months of the present fiscal year to be over \$21,000,000 at the rate of over \$87,000,-000 for the year. It shows the actual expenditures during the first three months to have been over \$98,000,000, or an average of about \$33,000,000 a month. At the same rate the expenditure for the year would aggregate about \$334,000,000, or about \$21,000,000 more than the estimated expenses and would than the estimated expenses and would show an increase in expenditures over supposed actual receipts of a little over

\$77,000,000.

The secretary says a definite forecast for the whole year is impossible, but it is apparent that should the present conditions continue the deficit at the end of the year would be about \$50,000,000.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nevada) then took Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nevada) then took the floor on the motion to amend the journal of Monday last so as to show the presence of Mr. Teller when he failed to answer to his name on a roll call. He argued that in the midst of an excited discussion was not the time to change the rules of the senate.

Mr. Stewart soon drifted into a general discussion of the silver question. In conclusion Mr. Stewart said the appeal to the vice president to make him-

peal to the vice president to make him-self infamous throughout all the ages was most outrageous. He was an Ameri-can, and would not lay his hand upon the constitution and laws of the coun-The rules were made for occasions try. The rules were made for occasions to protect the minority, and they would protect the minority.

A PERTINENT QUERY.

Mr. Dubois (Rep., Idaho) regarded the present as an unfortunate occasion to attempt to change the rules. No senator would oppose by obstructive methods the will of the people expressed at the polls, and there could be no doubt the people han spoken through the instrumentality of the ballot on the tariff Mr. Hill-Does the senator know of

whereby the majority can pass this or any other bill, provided twenty sena-tors are determined that it shall not

Mr. Dubois-I say that any bill which the people of this country desire passed, and on which they have voted, will be passed by the senate. "How?"

"By a vote."
"Do you know?" Mr. Hill asked, method under existing rules whereby a bill can be passed, if twenty senators insist that it shall not be

The same method which has applied

to the foundation of the government, replied Mr. Dubois. Mr. Dubois said a majority favored a Mr. Dubois said a majority favored a compromise. In respect to the criticism of himself for not voting, Mr. Dubois said it was his pleasure and delight to said it was his pleasure and delight to sit in the senate, but if his expulsion from the senate would prevent the pass-age of the repeal bill he would not restate for a moment. He would not reply to the remarks of Mr. White, of Louis-iana, favoring the expulsion of a sena-tor for refusing to vote. He could not allord in the senate of the United States to use the language of the bar-room.

to use the language of the bar-room Mr. Quay (Rep., Pa.) gave notice of an amendment to the repeal bill provid-ing that the act shall take effect on January 1, 1896.

Mr. Call, (Dem. Fla.) opposed any

change in the rules and was followed by Mr. Butler, (Dem. S. C.) in an im-passioned argument against the prope-sitions of the senator from New York (Mr. Hill) and the senator from Texas (Mr. Mills.) 'li their doctrine were corthe senator from Texas rect, why not not make a bonfire of the rules of the senate. Mr. Hill propounded to Mr. Butler

the question he had asked Mr. Duboisto point out how a vote could be reached

Mr. Butler replied that when the majority found itself in that position with a strong, determined, sincere anx-lety to pass a bill it would make some concession in order to get it through; and if that was not done the bill ought

pass, on if I understand it," said Mr. "Then if I understand it," said Mr.
Hill, "it is not the majority that passes
a bill in this body, and the bills passed
do not reflect the sentiment of the majority, but of the minority."
"Oh, no," dissented Mr. Butier.

A QUEER DOCTRING. "The plain doctrine announced by the senator from South Carolina is that the

minority, I do not believe that."

Mr. Butler denied that that was his position and said that the senator from New York had begged the question.
"I understand," said Mr. Hill, the senator from South Carolina, that if a majority refuse to compromise with a minority abill ought not to pass." Mr. Butler—And I repeat it. Mr. Hill—And there I take issue with

the senator.

Mr. Butler—I state that the minority is clothed with the constitution and the rules made in pursuance of it with power to prevent the passage of obnexious measures, and when the majority
has expressed itself in a constitutional
way, in accordance with the rules, then
I submit it has the power and right to
pass measures and not till then.
Mr. Palmer—Does the senator believe

that the majority has a right to vote for

that the majority has a right to vote for a measure?

Mr. Butler—That depends upon how the majority behaves itself. [Langhter.] Mr. Palmer—But they cannot vote un-less they accede to the plan of the minor-ity.

Mr. Butler—Yes, they can vote.
Mr. Palmer—When can I, as one the senators from Illinois, be allowed to

wote?

Mr. Butler—When debate is exhausted.

Mr. Palmer—Then I understand this to be the interpretation of the senator from South Carolina that until the minority consents the majority cannot vote. The minority has the right in good faith to exercise the fullest debate, but I deny that it has the right to debate for the nurses of exhaust to debate for the nurses of exhaust to debate for the purpose of exhausting

Mr. Butler—Nobody has done that.
Mr. Palmer—It has been claimed by
several that the minority had the right
to adopt obstructive methods. Several senators uttered an emphatic

"no."

Mr. Futler—Who is to determine whether I am an obstructionist?

THE GALLERIES APPLAUD. Mr. Palmer-First the senator himself, and second the majority of the

senate. [Applause in the galleries.] senate. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. Harris, rising to a question of order, said it was a gross violation of the rules for occupants of the galleries to give expression to approval or disapproval.

The Vice President—Does the senator move to have the galleries cleared?

Mr. Stewart—I would.

Mr. Harris—I will if the offense is repeated.

The Vice President admonished the galleries to observe the rules, announc-

galleries to observe the rules, announcing that upon a repetition of the oflense he would order the galleries cleared.

When order was restored, Mr. Butler said: "I am perfectly well aware that under the rules of this body, which the senator from New York and the senator from Texas are ready to trample upon, cast aside and discard, and convert the senate into a town meeting, no applause shall be allowed in the galleries, and if I have been the means—nobody apshall be allowed in the galleries, and if I have been the means—nobody applands me—but if the friends of the senator from New York are gathered here for the purpose of expressing their approbation of his methods, I should be very glad, Mr. President, to in ite that senator out upon some street corner, where he and I can have it out for the benefit of the masses.

BUTLER CALLED TO ORDER.

Mr. Manderson-F rise to a point of order. I ask the enforcement of the rule that when a senator is called to order, he shall take his seat. Mr. Butler—Does the senator call me

to order? Mr. Manderson-I do.

Air, Mannerson—1 do.

The vice president directed Mr. Butler to take his seat. The language for
which Mr. Butler was called to order
was then read by the official reporter,
Mr. Shuge.

Mr. Shuey.

Mr. Manderson realized that the de-Mr. Manderson realized that the de-bate for the last few days had been char-acterized by a degree of personality un-becoming senators who have indulged in it and not besitting the chamber. He thought all that was necessary was that in cool moments the senator from South Carolina should hear the repetition of the words he had used.

the words he had used. On motion of Mr. Harris Mr. Butler was allowed to proceed in order, and said he had used the language in a playful sense.

'in a Pickwickian sense," said Mr. Hill

Yes that is a better expression. Mr. Butler said nothing was further from his intention than to say anything unkind. He had not invited the senaor to meet him on a street corner to

tor to meet him on a street corner to fight, but for the purpose of a little legitimate stump speaking.

Mr. Butler then asked Mr. Hill whether he would be bound by the rules in the proposition to amend the

Atter Mr. Hill had said in a significant way that "the senator from South Carolina need not be impatient," about the method to be pursued to bring about a change of the rules, he continued: "I insist upon it that any restriction in the rules where the ma-jority are deprived of power, and of making an amendment to the rules is

not binding upon the senate."
"The position is this, then," said Mr.
Butler, "that the rules are binding upon the minority and do not bind the ma-

"That is not the position," replied Mr. Hill, "we cannot the ourselves up so that the majority has not the right to amend the rules."

Mr. Butler—If the senator will par-

on me we have tied ourselves up by a code of rules to which the senator sub-scribed when he took the oath. Now, I understand the senator to say that he is not bound by a code of rules that he is not sound by a code of raies except so far as it meets his approval."

Mr. Hill—If we have, as the senator says, tied ourselves up so we cannot change the rules, then I propose to until the rules so that we can be per-

Mr. Butler—How?
Mr. Hill—By simply presenting at the proper time and hour and place and ocasion to be determined by the majorty an amendment to our rules and then

Without notice?" asked Mr. Vest. "As regulated by the majority," re-plied Mr. Hill, "and then vote upon it. If the majority desire to change the rule there is no practical difficulty." Mr. Butler—Then I understand the senator from New York in proceeding

change the rules would disregard

majority cannot pass a bill, because it within the letter of the rule.

tion of the majority upon this question will depend upon the attitude of the

minority.
Mr. Butler-Then I understand the senator would not be bound by the rules in proceeding to amend, but would amend the rules according to the will of the ma'ority, at any hour and

Mr. Hill-I have said that the power

Mr. Hill—I have said that the power to change the rules is a constitutional right. It overrides any particular rule.

Mr. Butler—I am not asking what the majority would do; I am asking what the senator from New York would do.

Mr. Hill—I hope I am one of the majority. I hope that before the debate is through a majority will be found by my side ready to insist upon the constitutional right to amend the rules whereby we can carry out the provisions of the constitution that the majority, and not the minority, with the ority, and not the minority, with the

jority, and not the minority, with the power to legislate.

Mr. Butler—To the proceeding there would be no objection, not the slightest. I have finally got the senator from New York to a point, which I confess was rather difficult. [Laughter.]

Mr. Stewart remarked that Mr. Hill was on the fence on the silver question, which brought forth the reply from Mr. Butler that when the persuasive ele-

Butler that when the persuasive elo-quence of the senator from Nevada had had a little further play the New York senator would drop completely over on the silver side. [Laughter.] Mr. Stewart modestly concurred in

this view.

Mr. Hoar asked Mr. Butler a question, which he answered in the Yaukee fushion by asking another: whether the senator from Massachusetts held that the senate could change its rules

that the senate could change its rules except inder the rules.

Mr. Hoar—If there were a motion made to amend the rules, and that after debate, or after what is called fillibustering had gone so far that in the opinion of the constitutional presiding officer of this body, who is chosen by the American people and not by the senate, and whose duty is prescribed by the constitution had reached a point which applied to his mind that further discussion was intended to prevent action, it would be in his power and would be his duty to say to the senate shall I put this question without further debate or dilatory motions, and further debate or dilatory motions, and thereupon to direct the yeas and mays to be called, permitting no man to interfere, and if a majority of the senate said "yea," it would be his duty to put that question.

that question.

Mr. Butler said that as fair a man as
the vice president was, he should resent
making him the depository of the power
to say when debate should terminate, even with his party in the majority, be

even with his party in the majority, because it was, in his opinion, subversive to the very foundation principles upon which the government was framed.

Mr. Butler, referring to the remarks of Mr. Mills, of Texas, said that the government was paralyzed because one little measure could not be gotten through the senate as rapidly and as hurriedly as its advocates demanded. The particular measure pending before the senate might be paralyzed [laughter]. the senate might be paralyzed [laughter]. but the government was not. Taking up the remark of Mr. Mills that he and the senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) would grasp hands on the pending bill, drew a laughable picture of the senator drew a laughable picture of the senator from Ohio, whom he characterized as the arch enemy of silver, and the senator from Texas voluptuously embracing one another, "and when the election laws are reached, if the government gets over its paralysis, and when the tariff bill for revenue only is reached, if its survives that paralysis, how the senator from Texas will rush into the arms of the senator from Ohio and embrace him again and again, because of the fact

of the senator from Ohio and embrace him again and again, because of the fact that they had shaken hands across the financial chasm." [Laughter.]

But, Mr. President, the age of wonders and surprises would not end with seeing me in the arms of the senator from Kansas and the senator from Texas in the arms of the senator from Ohio. We shall, I hope, live to see a long, fond, cordial, gushing embrace between the senator from Now York, (Mr. Hill), and the President of the United States. [Laughter.]

"That would be a picture for the artist. How long and lingering and loving it will be. [Laughter.]

Mr. Butler closed with an appeal for a compromise, and Mr. Palmer was about to address the senate when Mr. Teller withdrew his motion to amend the journal, disposing of the question rearding before the senate. The journal

the journal, disposing of the question pending before the senate. The journ-al was approved and the repeal bill was then taken up, for the first time since

Monday.

Mr. Manderson gave notice of an amendment to the rules. It provides that if upon a vote by yeas and nays it appears to the chair upon recapitulation and before the aunouncement of the result that a quorum has not voted he shall call upon senators present and not voting by name to vote, and shall direct the secretary to add to the list of senators voting the names of sen ators present and not voting, including those announcing pairs or those who may or may not be excused from voting, and to enter the same on the journal. Mr. Peffer, Populist, Kansas, then re-Mr. Peffer, Populist, Kansas, then re-snmed his speech against the bili began

on Friday.

At 5:05 the senate, upon motion of Mr. Voorhees, took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A COMPROMISE

Agreed Upon by the Democratic Senators. The Measure in Course of Preparation.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 19 .- There is a report heard on all sides about the capitol that a compromise had been agreed upon by the Democratic sena-There is no doubt that this report is substantially correct; yet there is a slight obstruction somewhere which renders the members of the committee cautious about giving out the deal. It is believed the President has not yet ex pressed his approval of the proposed abstitute. It may be stated explicitly, however,

that the members of the senate on both sides of the chamber, without excep-tion, regard it as settled that a measure is in course of preparation at the is in course of preparation at the hands of the Democratic steering com-

mittee.
The bill provides for the repeal of the The bil provides for the ropes! of the Sherman law, but remoyes the fate at which the ropes! will take effect until the lat of January or the lat of July, 1895; it retires the treasary notes below \$5 or \$10; it coins \$34,000,000 of silver raile 40.

Mr. Hill—Thus far I have proceeded our chase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver within the letter of the rule. The posi- per month mandatory.

IS GRAVES ALIVE?

A Story that the Alleged Suicide Was a "Fake."

THE MURDERER WAS DONE IN WAX

And Deceived Everybody but Those in the Secret-Now Safe in a Foreign Country-A Dizzy Story Published in Denver Concerning the Supposed Death of Mrs. Barnaby's Poisoner. Circumstances that Appear to Confirm the Newspaper Statements.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 19 .- The News publishes a sensational article to-day to the effect that Dr. Graves, the infamous

effect that Dr. Graves, the infamous poisoner, who was supposed to have suicided in jall, is not dead. It is maintained that a pine log, occupied the coffin instead of a body.

The story is that Charles N. Chandler, a wealthy citizen of Thompson Centre, Conn., arrived here Tuesday in company with Stephen Morse, of the same town, which is Dr. Graves old home, and where the body is supposed to have been buried. These gentlemen to have been buried. These gentlemen told the hotel proprietor where they stopped that Dr. Graves was not dead; that the casket was opened at the grave in Thompson Centre against the protests of the widow and found to contain a pine log instead of a dead body, and that the supposed dead doctor is now enjoying his liberty in a foreign

country.

A rumor has been current here for some time past that the body carried from the cell in the county jail on that Sauday morning was wax, and not the flesh of the alleged famous poisoner, and that this trick had been played in color to give the prisoner his liberty. and that this trick had been played in order to give the prisoner his liberty affd decive the public; that the parties to the decention are some high officials and a secret organization. This rumor was strengthened by the fact that no one was allowed to view the remains except the most intimate friends of the Graves family, and also that Mrs. Gryes refused to allow the body to be embalmed before shipping it to Massachusetts, but to-day is the first time the report has appeared in print.

THE BRIGGS CASE

Finally Disposed of by the New York Synod

Under Great Excitement.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Excitement was intense at the session of the Presbyterian Synod to-day when it became known that the judicial committee which had been in session nearly all night, had agreed on its report and was ready to submit it. The main portion of the report pertaining to the Briggs case recites the five complaints against the action of the Presbytery of New York and of the Presbytery

York and concludes:

The merits of the Briggs case have all been heard on appeal in two general assemblies. In the general assembly of 1893 the whole case was heard at great length, and a final judgment was rentered. dered at that time by that assembly covering the whole case. This, in our opinion, clearly and finally disposes of all interlocutory questions in those cases, no matter when those cases were

pending.

Rev. Francis Brown asked to be heard for ten minutes. A dozen conservatives jumped to their feet to object. The voice of a liberal was heard, "Let us have free speech." Prof. Brown then addressed the synod in opposition to the adoption of the report.

Rev. Stephen Hopkins gained the floor and wid with same hear that the gon.

and said with some heat that the gen-

and said with some heat that the general assembly had arrived attis decision by the exercise of "brute power." A voice, "I demand a retraction."

The question on the adoption of the recommendation of the judicial committee was called for, and the report was adopted by a large majority.

A BIG DEFICIT.

Revenues Way Below Expenditures -- Secretary Carlisle's Statement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19 .- Senator McPherson from the senate committee on finance this morning presented a statement from the secretary of the treasury, showing that the estimated receipts of the public revenues as submitted to the last Congress for the present fiscal year was \$405,000,000, not in-cluding the postal service, and the esti-mated expenditures, also excluding the postal service to \$373,000,000 showing an estimated excess of receipts amount-ing to \$32,000,000 for the year.

The estimate shows average monthly receipts of \$33,750,000 and average expenditures of \$31,000,000. The actual receipts so far during the year do not reach the estimated figure by over \$7,000,000 per month. This gives a deficit for the first fiscal quarter of \$21,211,600. as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. Should the actual receipts continue for the year as for the first quarter they would fall below the estimate to the amount of \$87,482,329.

COULDN'T DO IT.

Ailx Falls to Beat the Record of Maud S, Though She Tried Hard.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 19 .- Alix, the fast Kenosha mare, made an effort to beat the record of Maud S, to a high wheeled sulky, 2:08 3-4 this atternoon at the Hickory Grove mile track but failed. The mare was driven by Mayor Jackson Case, owner of the fast gelding Jay-Eye-See. The conditions were unfavorable for the trial. It was cold and raw and rain fell at intervals making the track heavy. The mare was brought out and given a couple of warming up miles. The first was made in 2:18 and the sec-The first was made in 2:18 and the second in 2:17 1-4. She was then sent to beat the record, accompanied by a running mate. The first quarter was made in :331-2; half in 1:06, and the mile in 2:15 1-2. Mr. Jones, the owner, was not satisfied and decided to send her another mile, but she could do no and the second trial was given at

Don't commit suicide on account of your "incurable" blood disease. The sensible thing for you to do is to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If that iails, why, then—keep on trying, and it will not fail. The trouble is, people get discouraged too soon. "Try, try, try again,"

CANNOT COME OFF.

Mayor Boody Says He Will Not Allow the Mitchell-Corbett Fight at Concy Island. NEW YORK, Oct. 19 - Mayor Boody, of Brooklyn to-day gave it out that he would not permit the prize fight between Jim Corbett and Charley Mitchell to take place at Coney Island. District Attorney Ridgeway is also reported to have said that the offering of a purse by the Coney Island Athletic Club was more or less of a bluff, to find out how the people of Brooklyn and Kings county would stand it, and the tolerance of a prize fight—that is, an international prize fight,—would never be considered. The sporting men of New York do not actually laugh out loud at these "campaign documents," but some of them do say that the bluff is on the part of the politicians.

politicians.
Sheriff Courtney when asked if it was true that the fight would not take place, said: "No, there will be no fight. What Mayor Boody says is per-fectly true and the fight cannot come

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 19.—Charlie Mit-Pittsburgh, Oct. 19.—Charlie Mitchell, who is now in this city, was very angry when informed by the representative of the Associated Press that Mayor Boody, of Brooklyn, had decided that the fight between Corbett and himself could not take place at Coney Island. It was the first definite intimation that the English pugilist had received of the intended interference by the Brooklyn authorities, and he at once launched out into a bitter denunciation of the New York ministers, whom he claimed were responsible for Mayor Boody's action.

He would prefer to have the contest in New Orleans or San Francisco, but, if this cannot be arranged, he will de-mand that Corbett go out of the coun-

mand that Corbett go out of the country with him and fight for the \$10,000 a side. He had conceded everything else and would insist upon this.

Assury Pans, N. J. Oct. 19.—Pugilist James J. Corbetto-night received word that Kings county officials at a special meeting had decided to stop the proposed fight between himself and Mitchell at Coney Island.

When seen to-night Corbett said that he proposed going on with his daily

when seen conign correct san that he proposed going on with his daily training as heretofore, and if the fight did not come off it would be no fault of his. Corbett refused to say whether he would sign to fight before any other

IN THE CARDINAL'S HONOR. The Banquet Given by the Catholic Club at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, MD., Oct. 19.-Invitations to the banquet to Cardinal Gibbons by the Catholic club had been sent the President, Vice President Stevenson and all the members of the cabinet. Of these the vice president alone accepted.

There were a number of other distinguished guests.

Cardinal Gibbons occupied the seat of honor with Vice President Stevenson and Archbishop Ireland to his right, and Senator Gorman and Archbishop Redwood on his left. There were in all 150 guests. President Wheeler, of the Catholic Club, congratulated the cardi-

Catholic Club, congratulated the cardinal and proposed a toast to his health, which was drank standing.

Cardinal Gibbons in responding referred to his health which, he said, was not so good as to enable him to speak as he would. He was most gratified to witness the harmony existing between church and state as typified by leading representatives here. It was most gratifying that he was able to say there was no country on earth where the difficult problems of church and state were so successfully solved as in the United States.

In referring to the slowness which characterized the framing of the constitution which he said was slow as that of the senate of to-day. It was not until a prayer had been offered to God that it was finally completed.

that it was finally completed. Bloody Fight at a Dance.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Oct. 19 .- Word has been received here of a fatal and bloody riot at Dixon, Ky., during a negro dance. The affair was over a handsome young negress and the attention paid

her by the men in attendance. One of the negroes took umbrage at favors bestowed upon a rival, and whip-ping out a revolver began to shoot. This was the signal for a general riot, during which more than sixty shots were fired. A white boy, who was merely an onlooker at the dance, was killed, as was also a negro.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS-

Thirty-one new cases of yellow fover at Brunswick, Ga. Total admissions at the World's Fair yesterday were 334,705, of which 307,-

417 paid. Governor Foster, of Louisiana, says the Mitchell-Corbett fight will not be permitted in that state.

In the international pyramid pool match, at the close last night the score stood: De Oro, 607; Roberts, 593. A panic occurred in a Washington

D. C., public school yesterday, caused by aboy falling in a fit. In the rush nine children were seriously injured. Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, fair; followed by increasing cloudiness near the lakes and probably showers in extreme Northern Ohio; light variable winds, most THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, as furnished by C. Schners, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 n. m. 44 | 5 p. m. 7 p. m. 7 p. m. 45 | 12 m. 65 | Weather-Fair. WHEN you feel uncomfortable about the stomach, take Simmons Liver Regu-

Now Try This.

lator.

It will cost you nothing and will sure-It will cost you notting and will surely do you good, if you have a cough, cold, or any trouble with throat, chest or lings. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from la grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottleat our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is.

Trial bottles free at Logan Drug Co.'s drug store. Large size 50c and \$100.

OHIO'S GIFTED SON

Speaks to an Immense Crowd at Bellaire Last Night.

TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE

Listen to The Eloquence and Logic of McKinley.

THERE WERE MANY IDLE MILL MEN

In the Audience and the Strong Speech of the Governor Went Right Home-The Money Question Was Skillfully Handled-Grover Cleveland Could at Once Restore Confidence-A Masterly Handling of the Economical Question of the Day.

"Where are they all coming from?" asked Governor McKinley, turning to an INTELLIGENCER man and looking proudly over the swelling human sea. "And they are not done coming yet," he added, as the Wheeling contingent, eleven car loads and about a thousand more, filed past a thousand strong, bands playing, red fire burning and rockets bursting in air. They were there from Ohio and West Virginia, from the further border of Belmont county, from Ohio and Marshall on the West Virginia side. They had come down from



GOVERNOR M'KINLEY.

Martin's Ferry, from Ætnaville, from Martin's Ferry, from Ætnaville, from Bridgeport, from below Bellaire and from back of Bellaire. As the sands of the sea, they were beyond numbering. In front of the speakers' stand and around it they were packed so close that it would have been easy to walk on human heads. Men and women, not the least enthusiastic of them all the women; merchants, mechanics, farmers, old and young—all out in the chill October air to hear the great champion of protection. It was a triumph for a great cause and its great champion. Governor McKinley noted overy detail of it, and was moved by the cordiality and enthusiasm of the greeting. He of it, and was moved by the cordiality and enthusiasm of the greeting. He knows West Virginia well enough to recognize her in a crowd, and he took occasion to recognize the compliment paid to him from this side of the river. Mr. W. F. Zang had gone over with a beautiful bouquet, which he presented to the governor in behalf of himself and the Tariff Champions of Wheeling, who took this occasion to say that they were sorry they could not help to swell his majority. But there were plenty there who can and will.

There was a shout when the Bridgeport boys came along with the music and their corps of colored torch bearers, their transparency showing on one side

their transparency showing on one side a busy mill in 1892 and a closed mill in 1893. Then there was the shearing of the sheep, the Democratic shearer going at the mutton from the rear, being ashamed to look him in the face. The ashamed to look him in the face. The banner, 'One of Hoke Smith's Victims," aroused the crowd. A veteran in blue was hobbling along on his crutches and his one leg. A man in the crowd, with an appreciation of the filness of things, remarked. "Hogg Smith's," and the boys laughed and shouted. It was not a Hoke Smith crowd.

It was a McKinley crowd from the time the governor made his appearance. So many wanted to take him by the hand that it was with difficulty that way was made for him from his carriage to the stand. Reaching the platform there were cheers for McKinley, and he was obliged to step forward and show himself. It was an enthusiastic crowd, but close and intelligent attention was a still more agreeable feature to the a still more agreeable feature to the speaker. Through the whole hour of his speach not a word was lost, not a point missed. Always clear and logical, linking his points together as though he were forging a chain, he went at it in more of a sledge-hammer style than is his custom. He talked money, tariff and pensions, protection, free trade, patriotism, and when he was through nobody who heard him was without a full understanding and apprehensions. without a full understanding and ap-preciation of the issues of the day. He preciation of the issues of the day. He said nothing about state questions. National issues are at stake in the Ohio campaign, and Governor McKinley gave the people what they had come to

gave the people what they had come to hear, a fair and candid discussion of those issues. There were no flights of oratory. There was no time for that. The hour was devoted to a plain discussion of was devoted to a plain discussion of practical things. The governor made a strong point on the administration and drove it home hard when he said that any common murderer would have a fair trial in Ohio and be confronted by fair trial in Ohio and be confronted by the witnesses, yet the administration did not grant this much to the pensioner who had helped to save the Union and had been placed on the pension rolls. The crowd responded heartily to this drive at the Hoke Smith policy of the Cleveland administration. At the close of the governor's speech the crowd made a rush for him and it was with difficulty that he was led to his carriage and taken to the Globe hotel. He had no sooner reached his room than an impromptul levee began